

Alexandria
AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser
INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1802.

[No. 474]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handfomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerlimers,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muffin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and fowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

June 18 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls,
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds,
Sugar in bls.
Soap
Candles and } in boxes,
Chocolate }
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus-
lins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marcellies and mus-
linetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk-
handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

June 19 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS
for the season, which are now opening and
will be sold low by the package or piece,
and he is in daily expectation of receiving
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, a gen-
eral assortment of goods suitable for the
present season, which they offer for sale
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-
age.

May 18. d

Clean linen and cotton
brought at this office.

FOR SALE,

In fee simple or Ground Rent.

By Public Auction, on the pre-
mises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the
present month, if not previously sold by
private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in
town, situate on the north side of Prince
and West side of Washington streets: Be-
ginning at the intersection of said streets,
fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches,
and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient
building lots. On one of which is a very
good dwelling house, now under rent to
James M'Clenahan

Washington is the most spacious street
in town, and will most probably become
the centre. This ground has the advan-
tage of laying between the two principal
streets leading from the country; a cir-
cumstance of much importance, to those
who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.

OR

William Hodgson.

June 2.

ddf

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, from

LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the
Ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool
Earthen Ware in crates,
German Oznaburghs.

May 18.

d

For Sale.

I wish to sell immediately, the following
property, viz.

A tract of LAND lying in the
county of Nelson, state of Kentucky, con-
taining 4000 acres, lying on the Ohio ri-
ver: this land is well watered, and on it
is several valuable mill seats. A general
warrantee will be made to the purchaser
of this land.

Also,

A tract of LEASED LAND,
in Fairfax county, containing 106½ acres
(a part of Ravenworth tract) on which is
a MILL. The above property I will
barter for goods or sell low for cash. Al-
so, several likely Negro men.

Walter S. Bell.

Colchester, May 31. d3w

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liver-
pool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats,
well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of
Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen
Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock
on hand, forms a very complete assort-
ment of that article, and which will be
sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,
Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each;
100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes
afforded in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for ready money,
which will be sold on very low terms for
good paper.

May 31.

d

Just received from Norfolk,
and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
oranges; muskadel raisins; double and
single Gloster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4.

d

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the
Red House, in Prince William county,
by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William
and Loudoun, near the said Red House.

Terms of payment as follow. One fourth
part of the purchase money to be paid on
the first day of January, 1803, and the
other three fourth parts thereof to be paid
at three subsequent annual payments.—

Bonds, with approved security, to be
given by the purchasers at the time of sale,
and interest thereon to be paid at the rate
of six per cent. from the first day January,
1803. If the first payment of the pur-
chase money be not punctually made, the
land to be again exposed to sale, by the
subscribers for ready money; if the land
should not then sell for the full amount of
the said purchase money, the purchaser or
purchasers to be accountable upon their
bonds for the deficiency. If the first pay-
ment be punctually made, title will be giv-
en to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must
be executed by them for securing the future
payments, which deeds of trust will be
acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale
for ready money, by the trustees, for the
full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue
of the deeds of trust, if any one of the fu-
ture annual payments be not punctually
made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit
purchasers, who will have the right of
feeding them after the 20th day of Au-
gust next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nel-
son, deceased.

June 14.

ddf

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool
fine Salt,

300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19.

d

FOR SALE,

That well situated and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

ON CAMERON-STREET,

Now in the occupation of Capt. Dan-
gerfield.—The house is convenient and
well built, consisting of eight rooms, well
finished, a full story and a half kitchen,
nursery and lodging rooms above the same,
a stable & other conveniences on the lot,
which is 25 feet front and 176 feet 7
inches deep.

Also, two other LOTS adjoining the
same, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, to
a ten feet alley, whereon there is built,
on each a back building one and a half
story high, four rooms in each.

Also, the corner LOT adjoining the
same, on Cameron and Washington streets,
unimproved, 55 by 47 feet, with conve-
nient ground for stabling, &c. on the said
ten feet alley.

I will also sell, that whole square with
five frame houses thereon, either in lots
from 36 to 25 front by 100 and 110 feet
deep, on the whole square, as may best
suit the purchasers, it being pleasantly situ-
ated on Oronoco, Alfred, Patrick & Pendle-
ton-streets, known by the name of the
George Town Turnpike, laying between
John Dundas and John Potts, Esq's
houses. No further particulars is neces-
sary to be given, as those who are inclined
to purchase will view the premises. A
great part of the purchase can be taken in
Groceries and Dry Goods, and the remain-
der by instalments, by giving security or
bank stock.—Apply to Mr. Philip G.
Marsteller, or to the subscriber, Goose
Creek, Loudoun.—If not sold by private
bargain, they will be exposed to sale on
Thursday, the 24th instant—good war-
ranted deeds will be made for the whole
on the completion of the payments.

JOHN BOGUE.

June 14.

ddf

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY
R. & J. GRAY.

CLERMONT, a novel by Mrs. Roche,
author of the Children of the Abbey, Maid
of the Hamlet, Vicar of Landown, &c. 2
vols. price 2 dollars. TEARS AND SMILES,
a miscellaneous collection of poems, by Pe-
ter Pindar, esq.—the ladies' edition, price
75 cents.

R. & J. GRAY have also lately received.

Rippon's Hymn, Blackstone's Com-
mentaries, Mises magazine, Anacharis tra-
vels, Rolin's ancient history, Goldsmith's
Rome abridged, Bell on ulcers, Hamil-
ton's midwifery, Principles of eloquence,
Kaim's elements of criticism, Arabian
knights entertainment, Point of honor,
M'Neal's poems, Secret memoirs of the
court of Petersburg—and a number of o-
thers, including

A general assortment of English & Latin
SCHOOL BOOKS.

June 19.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 22d instant, will be sold,
for the benefit of the Underwriters,

Part of a Cable cut in the
Downs, on board the brig Union, from
London, Thomas Woodhouse, master.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

June 18. Vendue-Master.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me
vested, will be sold at public auction be-
fore the door of Prince William court,
house in the town of Dumfries, on the
first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock,
for cash, that valuable TRACT of LAND,
situate in the same county near Bacon Race
meeting-house, containing about five
hundred acres, part of a seven hundred
acre patent granted to James Peake, and
which five hundred acres of land was lately
the property of Isaac McPherson, under
a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alex-
andria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

FOR SALE,

Two large superb LOOKING

GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,

One plate measuring 103 by 40 inches,

The other 84 by 40 do.

with suitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgson.

May 31. d

Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given for apprehending and
securing, in any jail, on delivery to the
commanding officer of any military post
in the United States, a DESERTER from
the Marine corps, to wit:

Jesse Whitman,

who absconded on the 14th inst. from the
Marine Barracks at Washington, taking
with him a small bay mare, about 13½
hands high, with a blaze face, bob tail
and hog maned. Whitman is a handsome,
fair complexioned young man, about 20
years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a fifer and
French horn player. Having been sent
by the officers to bank with checks, he is
full of money and has carried but few
clothes with him; his dress was white nan-
keen pantaloons and round white striped
cotton jacket, vest unknown. He is a
talkative, boasting fellow, with much
ignorance and great pride.

The above reward will be given for se-
curing, and reasonable charges paid for de-
livering him at Head Quarters, Washing-
ton City.

N. B. He was a stage driver between
Albany and Schenectady, and his parents
live below Schenectady.

E. S. LANE, Lt. Marines.

June 18.

spst

FROM THE PALLADIUM.
POLITICAL REVIEW.

NO. IV.—CONCLUDED.
THE UNITED STATES.

IT is of great importance to the civilized world that our country should enjoy a temperate and stable liberty. No government possesses so much energy as a free one, and our example, if it should succeed would dispose even the most despotic governments, somewhat to relax the rigors of their tyranny in order, by imparting new privileges to their people, to widen the foundations of their power. Our free system too being in a fair train of experiment will shew how far the theories of the Democratic Philosophers are solid or false: How far it is to rely on the sense and virtue of the citizens, and how essential it is to use the physical force of a state to keep the profligate and lazy in restraint.

Perhaps no nation stands more indebted to ancestors for good principles, institutions and habits than our own. We began our revolutionary course most opportunely and favourably. We had rather a foreign set of rulers to expel, than domestic authority to subvert. We, therefore, carried on our revolution on principles more like order than anarchy: our cities were not large; our rabble was not numerous, nor in dread of famine; our ambitious men had not been trained in a manner, to feel the disposition soon enough or to learn the art to seize the chances of confusion. Our simplicity lasted till our first dangers were over. Indeed the war being the greatest danger, united all minds to resist that, of course all other dangers were prevented.

As soon as the war was over, the extreme feebleness of all authority in Congress or the States produced disorders. The passions that were unrestrained became uncontrollable. Demagogues soon claimed power by fanning those passions; and more real hazard to American Liberty attended the four first years of peace than the eight years of the war. A federal government was agreed upon, and we still think it an almost miraculous interposition of providence that it was agreed upon. Washington recommended, Washington administered it. It went on for some years with a shew of strength that was not in it, but was lent to it. Faction perceived that its limbs were free, and Philip Freneau was hired to publish a National Gazette, to lie down a government that scarcely had, from the first, strength to stand up. Demagogues saw their opportunity, and leagued together to improve it. France alone, they said, was free, for there anarchy reigned. They found some popular feelings existing and they blew into a flame. For others they collected combustibles, and flint and tinder. A nation fattening in prosperity, and almost oppressed with its own fat, was told of beggary and ruin! It was made to dread nothing but its own elective government, and to trust nothing but the counsels of its deceivers. Its boasted sense, which was to govern, proved to be no match for its passions. These were excited, and claimed the right to rule. They have obtained it, and their rule is ever tyranny.

In all other countries the sides of the democratic pit have been found steep: After falling in there is no such thing as climbing up again. Late events, however, indicate that there is in New-England, at least, a possibility of sliding over the edge without falling to the bottom. 30,000 votes for Governor Strong denote that our citizens are making efforts to recover the clear light and firm footing again.

Already we look round and see the havoc that our temporary error has suffered to be made. We see the advantage that has been taken of our first slumbers. Our constitution was made "to establish justice," and we thought it was established. But, behold and tremble, fellow citizens, that which ought to be of all things the most fixed and sure, is itself afloat "on the tempestuous sea of liberty." The judges are deprived of all power over the democratic passions by a law solemnly deciding that they are themselves subject to those passions. If liberty should subsist after all this, then we must hold, that forms and first principles are of less importance than we have rated them. Liberty is now disembodied of its clay, and must exist, if at all, like the human soul an hour after an ounce ball from a musket has reached a man's heart.

We are, undoubtedly, not merely entering, but somewhat advanced on the democratic course. If we are to be without judges, we are to be demagogues; and, however varied in name and language, all

those who court the popular passions, to rise by them, are of no political "sect." They are all worshippers of Moloch and will offer up our children in sacrifice.

This is the great political problem, which all Europe, all enlightened men, must be anxious to see resolved, as it will be, by time and experience—Whether a country, once delivered over to its passions, can be recovered back; or, whether it must run the race of violence and ruin that France has just finished? *Facilis descensus averni. Sed revocare gradum hic labor hoc opus est.*

One cause of French tyranny is that Frenchmen are vain of military glory. Their pride exults more in their regimental colors than their national rights. They had rather subject others to slavery, than enjoy liberty themselves. We are not so likely as they to extol a tyrant because he is a great general and a conqueror. We have little occasion for such passions—little opportunity for their exercise; and our Rolands and Condorcets are not men of the sword. The smell of gun powder is supposed to be peculiarly offensive to their nerves.

Our citizens are more dispersed. They live less in cities—more on farms, than the Frenchmen; and the yeomanry, "God's chosen people, if ever he had a chosen people," are not naturally jacobinic. It requires no little labor of the Farmer and his Aegis to keep a miserable remnant of Jacobinism alive in the Country of Worcester. As the settlements grow old, and become well civilized, it is observable, that Jacobinism declines. There is a manifest connexion between this and barbarism. As the whilky counties of Pennsylvania improve and learn they will rise above Gallatinism and McKeanism.

The new settlements of our country are continually advancing to bold settlements, and the darkness of faction is gradually brightening.

Experience too may be expected to do something. We may be supposed to learn something of the character of the men who are patriots by trade. Credulity, sometimes detecting imposture, will shut its lips and refuse to swallow patent poisons. If little is to be hoped from that source, and there is not much, we may trust the men of sense and virtue will sooner espy and more resolutely oppose democratic delusion than they have done. For, in 1794 and 1795, many of the men of sense were as much dupes to the maxims of democracy, and as much infatuated with the spirit of France, as the mere rabble. They have seen their folly, and their repentance, though late, has been deep, and will be profitable.

Virginia, also, with an interest of its own to lessen the strength and efficacy of the union, will be placed on new ground, other states are rising in point of numbers, of people and importance. Kentucky has a vast territory, and will not be always a satellite of the ancient dominion. Virginia has 22 representatives; N. Carolina, New-York, Pennsylvania, and, perhaps, Kentucky, will soon approach near to the Virginia standard, and they will affect to be her rivals long before they are her equals. This immense preponderance of Virginia will sink, and even she will need the union more, and govern it less, than she has done. Whether these great states will join to govern it in partnership, we presume not to conjecture. Another reason that may, and probably will, operate to raise the union in some authority over the great states, is the colonizing and conquering ambition of France.—Fifty thousand French and Negroes in Louisiana might possibly bring Virginia to think the energy of the union a good thing.

Yet as long as the government of our country shall be placed in the hands of men who pretend to respect nothing but the popular passions, who, by affecting to set up the people, would pull down the Judges, the laws and the constitution, it is fruitless and silly to think that any causes will operate with force enough to keep the nation so right as to bring back such rulers from their error. We must change these rulers.

Every part of the prospect of our interior is dismal. We see the fatal haste of the new majority in Congress to break down all that they found established by WASHINGTON and ADAMS in the government.—In one session they have affected much. Justice lies buried at the foot of her own gallows.—The whilkey rebellion is rewarded by making their drink free. The French tell us they have conquered liberty. The whilkey spirit has con-

quered the laws. The loyalty of New-England, that submitted to a tax on imported spirits, and on such as are made from imported materials still bears the burden. We have no effective share in the government.—We are called, and on plan and deliberation, to pay more than our share of the tax.—The public debt is not abolished. Yet the taxes that make the payment of its interest safe are abolished. The tree is not yet cut down, but it is girdled. The sap will not long visit the branches. The trunk may stand for a year or two naked and whitening with the storms before it falls. It will never be green again. Why? Virginia owns no funded debt.

On this subject, however, we impose on ourselves the duty of discretion. We can not refrain from thinking.

The probability is, that as every thing premised by the democrats has failed, as they have saved nothing from the back of labor that was before imposed upon it, their care has been to relieve luxury from the tax on coaches and loaf sugar, as they have turned out of office, without regard to merit, and put in WITHOUT REGARD TO IT, the probability, if not certainty, is, that the new men are losing popularity. The popular hopes are disappointed, and that completely: The popular fears are roused, and that seriously.—The powers that be have lost also the charm of novelty.

New-England will, for some time escape being revolutionized, and by escaping themselves, may yet save the United States.—Time we hope is afforded for Pennsylvania and New-York to discover their folly in contributing to the aggrandizing of Virginia, and the moment that discovery is made, Virginia will be weak indeed.

It is certain that French politics are less popular than formerly. Not that the thorough Jacobins are less Frenchmen in their souls, but they, of late, disclaim it because they find that the people are no longer Frenchmen. They, the leaders must court public opinion, because their power depends on perverting and misleading it. This correction of popular sentiment in regard to the monstrous farce of French Liberty is a very important fact in the account of our national safety and liberty. For once delivered from French prejudices and the influence of French emissaries, our elections will be improved. It is an even chance, that at the next election, there will be a majority of Federalists in Congress. Then the angel of destruction may be slayed. Time will cool many of our passions and ripen some of our opinions. Therefore, it is material to hold the present federal constitution sacred, and to wait till the people are corrected and calmed before any amendments are proposed. Even then, such only should be favored as will defend and invigorate it. The fault is more in popular passions, and in the power of demagogues, than in the theory of the Constitution. Let us, therefore, try even yet, in this day of our discouragement, to save it for some years from Virginia democracy. It is true, time may shew its defects, but it will shew its excellencies. Its great principles will be vindicated by experience. Truth and federalism are great, and will prevail—but they may not prevail soon enough.

We have reason to hope, that our concern with foreign nations will tend as strongly in future to make us patriots, as in time past, to make us fanatics and rebels.

There was a time when France relied on her arts. Her political principles were untried, and they promised to make men angels. They have been tried, and Frenchmen have disgraced the name of men, and lost that of freemen. The pretexes of liberty are no longer to be assumed, and our very mob can no longer believe that France is a republic. The government of France will, therefore, depend for influence in future on her arms—on the terror of her name, and on the sagacity and depth of her diplomatic art.

Will France prove friendly or hostile to the United States? We cannot forget our wrongs. All the spoliations suffered by the armed ships of all nations are little compared with the piracies of France. The aggressor is ever implacable. She will not forgive us for having wronged us. Great Britain has paid regard to justice, and put the spoliation business in such a fair train of adjustment, that the claimants rely on payment. It would be insult and mockery to calculate the claims on France as worth sixpence for the million dollars. This distinction, so scandalous to France so honorable to England is irresistible.—This consciousness on the part of France of injury which the United States cannot forget and will not forgive, will be attended with measures of repentment and precaution. Our trade is chiefly with the dominions of Great Britain. Buonaparte will not be loth to cramp the profits of a customer of his enemy. Accordingly the navigation act of England is copied into the French system. To exclude our commodities from the market of the French West-India Islands will be the next step. The French are so eager to rival the English in maritime power that we are to expect the utmost rigors of the spirit of monopoly in commerce and navigation.

There is also a high degree of probability that Buonaparte holds democratic principles in more contempt and detestation than any other sovereign in Europe. He will be sick—and well he may—every time he hears the hypocritical cant of our ministry. Chancellor Livingston, we are

told, is treated at Paris as if he represented the republic of St. Marino, which is perhaps as large as Spectacle Island in Boston harbor. The meekness of our administration might hold out very long, if M. Pichon would let them alone. But he was going to tease them for a loan of money, when the project of a renewal of the European war recalled the fleet from St. Domingo to France instead of visiting the Chesapeake. This event has fortunately hindered the explosion of the passions, that an intemperate request, and an inevitable refusal would have vented.

But France waits only to subdue Toussaint to possess herself of Louisiana. This is no longer conjecture. The consequences are such as every man can foretell. An immense French army, with the gangs of armed negroes from St. Domingo, will certainly cut out work for the American nation. Our liberty and independence would be again to be asserted and preserved by arms.—Such neighbours will not come here to be idle. Idle they will not be. Cannot be. The fishes, might as well forbear to swim, as the French to be restless and ambitious. Kentucky and Tennessee will be won by their arts or invaded by their arms.

With every other power we have no disputes. Great Britain has evinced the most liberal spirit in regard to the subsisting disputes. Great Britain seeks gain, and will be contented with it, as far as the nature of that pursuit will allow. France aims at glory and plunder, and if this world were all conquered she would deem herself wretched for want of further employment.

BOSTON, June 12.

Arrived, brig Olympus, Allen, of N. Bedford, from Liverpool. Sailed in co. ship Eliza, of Boston, for Savannah; and brig Mary, of Newburyport. May 17, lat. 43, long. 42, spoke ship Dispatch, from New-York, for Bordeaux, 27th, lat. 42, long. 55, the London Packet, Clarke, from Baltimore, for Amsterdam. On Tuesday night, spoke ship Warrington, Delano, from Boston for Liverpool.

Discharged from Quarantine, brigs Aligator, Barnes, St. Croix; Victory, Saunders, Cape-Francois.

Arrived the swift sailing brig Active, capt. Yorke, Liverpool, 26 days from land. The Active failed from this port on the 2d of April last, consequently has performed her voyage in the unprecedented space of 70 days!—Capt. Yorke saw a number of American vessels in the channel, one of which he supposed to be the Merchant, of Portland. Left at Liverpool, the Nabby, Crandall, of Portland (the only vessel of that port) to fail in a few days; ship Lucy, of Charleston; and several others—no arrivals from America for several days previous to the sailing of the Active. The Fox, Nichols, for Boston, failed 9 days before captain Yorke. Spoke, May 18, lat. 50, long. 17, ship John, Warren, from Charleston for Cowes. June 5, lat. 43, long. 62, brig Besley, Swain, from Boston for Bilbao.

British ship Cato, Crews, Newfound-land. May 27, lat. 43, long. 39, spoke schooner Besley, from Boston for Amsterdam.

Ship Jason, Weld, Cape-Francois, via Quarantine. Ship news before published.

Brig Fox, Nichols, from Liverpool. Spoke May 9, lat. 44, 20, long. 27, 20, an English ship from Norfolk, for Guernsey who, informed, that the day before, he fell in with a wreck called the Federal George, of Duxbury. May 16, lat. 41, long. 42, 39, spoke the Sophia from Demarara, for London, short of provisions.

Ship Bald Eagle, Pratt, from Isle of May. Spoke June 5, lat. 40, 20, long. 67, 30, schr. Nancy, Harris, from Bolton.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

A letter from St. Croix dated 27th of May mentions that the price of flour there was 24 dollars a barrel, and very scarce. The produce of that Island was stated to be low, and a prospect of further reduction on account of the increased quantity of sugar raised this year.

Entered, ship Edward, Craig, Belfast, via Philadelphia; brig Washington, Hazard, St. Martins; schrs. Lydia, Colter, Jamaica; Fair Trader, Bybank, Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Shepherdess, —, Cape-Francois; brigs Ceres, Wyeth, St. Croix; Pailley, Johnston, Cape-Francois; Welcome Return, O'Brien, P. Republican; Friends, Mark, Jamaica.

Ship Jupiter, from this port for London was spoke the 3d inst. in lat. 42 long. 65, 8 days out.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Washington, Hazard, from St. Martins. Left no American vessels there. Flour from 14 to 15 dols. per barrel, pork 22, beef 16 to 17.

Schr. Lydia, Colter, from Jamaica. In lat. 35 30, spoke schr. Fair Trader, from New-York to Alexandria, cut 9 days.

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perhaps as large
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PHILADELPHIA, June 17.
HARDY, Divisionary General in the North, died at C. Francois the 30th ult. Of the French Generals he made the fourth victim to the yellow fever.

Letters from the Cape, by which we learn the above, add, that the violence of the disease is unprecedented. It is particularly mortal among strangers, few surviving its attack. Natives and others acclimated to the climate, generally escape.

Arrived, schrs. Princess Royal, Williams, Liverpool; Americanus, Longhead, St. Martins; Commerce, Kennedy, N. York.

Came up from the Lazaretto. The ship Superior, Sinclair, Cape-Francois.

Cleared, ship Louisa, Willson, Cape-Francois; brigs Amphion, Storer, Madeira; Jason, Hughes, St. Croix; Joseph and James, Blair, Port Republican; schrs Hope, Winslow, Cadiz; Happy Return, Crowel, do. Mars, Stevens, St. Thomas; Els, Tate, Martinique.

Ship Neptune, Gallagher, from hence to St. Domingo, was spoke June 4, lat. 22, 46, N. long. 67, W. out 7 days.

The brig Sally, Russell, from Aux-Cayes for Philadelphia, was spoken June 9th, off Cape-Hatteras, out 14 days.

The brig Amphitrite, Spence, from this port has arrived at Savannah.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

Arrived, schooner Charlotte, Salisbury, 37 days from Kingston, (Jam.) Left the ship Hopewell, Corrie, of New-York, to sail for North-Carolina, in 3 days; brig Mary, Young, of Norfolk, just arrived; schooner Mary, Everet, of Alexandria, to sail in 8 days for N. Orleans. Ship Worcester, of and for Boston, failed in company. Schooner Success, Budden, of and for Norfolk, failed the day before. A schooner from Philadelphia, and a sloop from Alexandria, names unknown, arrived the day they failed. Saw several vessels at anchor in the bay, supposed bound up.

Arrived, the French schooner Le Courier, captain Monfort, 45 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from the secretary of state, and French minister. Brings nothing new.

June 18.
Arrived, the English brig Surinam, captain Keen, 15 days from Martinique. Left several American vessels there names unknown.

Also schooner Experiment, capt. Jenne, from Port-au-Prince. Left there, ships Warren, Phillips, of and for Baltimore, in 10 days; Hero, Smith, of New-York; brig Skiley, capt. —, of Philadelphia; schr. Hunt, capt. —, of do. On the 14th June, off Cape Hatteras, spoke the brig Charleston Packet, from New-York, bound to Charleston. On the 16th, off Cape Henry, spoke the schr. Nancy, Travers, for St. Augustine; Atlantic, Hill, from Fredericksburg, bound to Antigua; and Demars, Hopkins, of Norfolk.

A Bremen barque has just come to anchor at the quarantine ground.

Arrived, the Bremen barque Juno, Sengston from Bremen. Left the Bremen barque Aolus, Hendrickson, to sail for Baltimore in 3 days. May 26, in lat. 44, spoke the Bremen barque —, Myer, from Hamburg, bound to New-York.

NORFOLK, June 15.

NEGROES again troublesome!!!
The following accounts of risings among the Negroes in the state of North-Carolina were handed us yesterday:—

Gum Bridge, 2 o'clock in the morning, 10th June, 1802.

Captain GRICE,*

"I have to inform you that I have just received from John Shaw an account that the Negroes are embodied in Hartford county, and are under arms; the express came to Mr. Shaw's at 12 o'clock at night. I am in a hurry.

Benjamin Overman.
* Captain Grice lives at Elizabeth City, N-C

ANOTHER EXPRESS.

Mr. Browning, at Nixonton, received an express last night, at 12 o'clock giving him information, that the negroes in Bartie county had risen in and about the town of Windsor, and had committed great havoc; from thence they marched to Chocwan River, where they are embodied and armed at the ferry about seven miles from the river.

I do certify that the above is a true copy.
D. Jones.

The above is a true copy from the

original—in addition to the above I have just received information, that they have embodied in large companies, armed, in the Great Swamp, near the Virginia line. Mr. J. gave the information as I give it—I fear there is too much truth in it.
Wilson Butt.

Great Bridge, June 13th, 1802.

Reviewing the above documents as correct information, we have thought proper to give them a place in the Herald. We wish not our paper to be considered as the Herald of a false alarm, and freely, therefore, from reflection, give into the idea, that too much supineness, at present, pervades the inhabitants of this borough.—The Great Bridge is at no great distance from this, yet are we to sleep in our beds unguarded, (nay, without an alarm post) until the enemy makes the attack at our very doors. The coolness with which the Majesterial exertion and Judicial decision of this place has been treated by the Executive, is, of itself, enough to deaden exertion, although, upon an alarm near Richmond, some little time since, (not now so formidable) the greatest Executive energy was called forth; even an Act passed to establish a Standing Army at the Capitol. 'Tis true that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." Let us then resort to it.—If the laws are not sufficient to authorize military interference, let each Citizen stand sentinel at his own door, and have a rallying-place, to which, on alarm, he may repair. We see no other remedy—an executive cloud darkens our safety.

CHARLESTON, June 2.

By capt. Smith, who arrived yesterday, we received the Domingo Journal of the 22d ult. Capt. S. lay off Gaudaloupe several hours, at which time the fire between the contending parties was incessant and tremendous. He confirms the following article which is copied from the above journal.

ROSEAU, (Dominica) May 22.

By accounts received from Guadeloupe, we learn, that the Rebels have been driven from the different posts which they held on the heights of Basseterre, and have taken shelter in the fort, where they are closely surrounded, & cut off from all supplies, particularly the necessities of life.

It is expected that the Fort will be obliged to surrender in a day or two.

The average price of flour, for the present week, is 18 dollars per barrel.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

We understand the following gentlemen have been appointed officers in the militia of the county of Alexandria, by the President of the United States.

FRANCIS PEYTON, Colonel.
HENRY ROSE, 1st Major,
PRESLEY GUNNEL, 2d do.

The inferior appointments have not yet come to hand.

APPOINTMENTS by the PRESIDENT.
General Commissioners of Bankruptcy.
For New-Hampshire.

Nicholas Gilman, Henry S. Langdon, John Goddard, John M'Clenstock.
For New-York.

John Broome, William Edgar, Jonathan Pearfee, jun. Daniel D. Tompkins, Nathan Landford, James Fairlie, Abraham G. Lansing, Nicholas N. Quakenbush, George Merchant.
For Pennsylvania.

Alexander J. Dallas, Joseph Clay, Mahlon Dickerson, John Sergeant, Thomas Cumpston, John W. Vancleve.
For Virginia.

George Hay, William Duvall, George W. Smith, Benjamin Hatcher, Archibald Theveatt, Thomas B. Robertson, John M'Rae, Thomas Burchett.

On Friday last the brig Active arrived at Boston, in 30 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 6th ult. They are principally filled with debates in the British Parliament, on motions for papers, &c. respecting the Definitive Treaty. Under the Paris head of May 3, it is mentioned, that Ganteaume's Squadron which had arrived at France from St. Domingo, was immediately to return with 10,000 troops, and most ample supplies of provisions; and that Thos. Paine was embarking at Brest for America, in consequence of an invitation from the President.

On Wednesday the 9th inst. a resolution passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, appropriating a sum, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of procuring a Statue in Bronze of

Gen. George Washington. His Excellency the governor is authorized to carry the resolution into effect, in a manner that shall be thought most appropriate to the character of the man whose sublime virtues it is intended to perpetuate, & most honorable to the State.

By letters received in Boston on Saturday, by the way of Norfolk, from Monte Vido and Buenos Ayres, as late as the 4th of March, mention is made, that from 30 to 40 sail of American vessels were laying there, who were not suffered to load or unload, their prospects dubious.

The second revolt of Touffaint, after stipulating a surrender, is an event which occasions much speculative conversation. Whatever may have been his inducements to this act, it is certain that the struggle which is to ensue will be desperate and sanguinary. He has now forfeited all his former claims to compromise and mercy. In the language of Le Clerc, "the hour of grace" to him is past, never to return.—Of this himself he must be conscious. Feeling that every thing is at a stake, his resistance will be doubtless bold and obstinate.

There are numerous reasons which might with plausibility be considered as urging the black general to a conduct, manifestly treacherous. It may have been, that after his surrender, he has perceived, that the compromise on the part of the French was merely a decoy, and that its conditions would be observed no longer than they were consistent with their interest, and conducive to the tranquility of the colony. This, were it the case, may hereafter afford a palliative for a transaction which otherwise would be stamped with ignominy.

Another, but more dishonorable reason may have been, the knowledge which, by his capitulation, he obtained of the real situation and strength of his enemy. To rekindle the hopes of his ambition, on his arrival, at the Cape, he must have found, instead of 50,000 invincible warriors, not more than 20,000 emaciated and exhausted Frenchmen, whose number was daily diminishing by an inexorable disease.—Their generals also were sinking under the violence of the climate.—With precarious means of subsistence, abetted by local disadvantages; he must have perceived that the contest in which he was lately engaged was one in which his prospects were most auspicious.—With this knowledge, and under these reflections, what may not be expected from the bloody warfare?
[Phila. pap.]

War Department,
June 11, 1802.

SIR,

IT has been represented that sundry persons who have basely deserted the service of the United States, are desirous of being pardoned for this offence, and re-admitted into the army. But it is the determination of the President of the United States to exclude such dishonorable characters from the ranks for the future. He therefore directs, That no deserter whose name is not borne on the rolls of the army as organized in pursuance of the act of the 15th of March, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," be hereafter considered as belonging to the army. That proper means be taken for apprehending such persons as have deserted since the completion of the said organization, or who may hereafter desert, to the end that they may be tried and punished agreeably to the articles of war; and that all officers be strictly enjoined not to recruit or receive as a recruit, any man who has been guilty of desertion.

In the absence of the commanding general you will take the necessary measures for carrying the foregoing orders into effect.

I am respectfully,
Your most obdt. servt,
(Signed) H. DEARBORN.
Lt. Col. T. H. Cushing, }
Adj. and Inspector. }

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington City, June 14, 1802.

The foregoing communication from the honorable Henry Dearborn Secretary of War, is published for the information of all persons whom it may concern.

T. H. CUSHING,
Adj. and Inspector of the Army.

INFORMATION TO MARINERS.

Whereas, His Majesty, the King, has been pleased to command, that for the guidance of the navigation in the Baltic, a

light house be established on the the north side of the Island Bornholm, be it known

That on due examination as to the most convenient place, on which such light may best be seen by those, who coming as well from the West, as also the East or North, intend to pass between Bornholm and the coast of Sweden, a light-house has been erected, on the mountain called Steilebjerg, situated about S. W. on the compass, at a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Danish mile from the most northern extremity of Bornholm, and on account of the height of said mountain, the light will be at an elevation of 272 feet above the surface of the sea. Although the light or fire be of earth coal notwithstanding it will be surrounded, agreeable to the latest improvement, with a building or lantern of windows, 14 feet diameter, so as to render the flame steady, and independent of wind and weather, and its blaze will receive further additional vivacity, as that part of the surrounding building or lantern, turning towards the land, inasmuch as the light cannot be seen from sea, is a solid wall, the inside of which has been lined with a plate of polished brass.

This light is to be kindled for the first time on the 21st of June, 1802, and from that day henceforth will continue to be so during the summer season (between Easter and Michael-mass) from one hour after sun set until sun rise; and during winter, (from Michael-mass till Easter) half an hour after the sun has set till it rises.

Copenhagen in the Royal Department of Custom April 6th 1802,

MALLING.
TRELSIN.
TOODERLUND.
ROSENSTAND COISKE,
OLDENBURG.
STOUD.

KOTNERUP.
The different printers of newspapers in the United States will serve the commercial interest, by giving the above a place.

Furniture by Auction.

On Wednesday the 30th inst. will be sold at the house now occupied by Mr. David Easton, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 21. Auctioneer.

TUITION.

"Tis education forms the common mind,
"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

THE subscriber purposes opening a Seminary for Young Ladies, on Monday the 28th of this month, in the first room of Mrs. Fletcher's house, on the south side of Prince-street between Pitt and St. Aaph's-street, where will be taught Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, &c.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

N. B. The terms will be Four Dollars per quarter, and One Dollar entrance; the entrance money to be paid when the pupil commences.

June 21. d

R. and J. GRAY,

Have received a NARRATIVE of the Suppression by col. Burr, of the History of John Adams, late President of the United States. Price 50 cents.

June 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemens' fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, childrens' fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

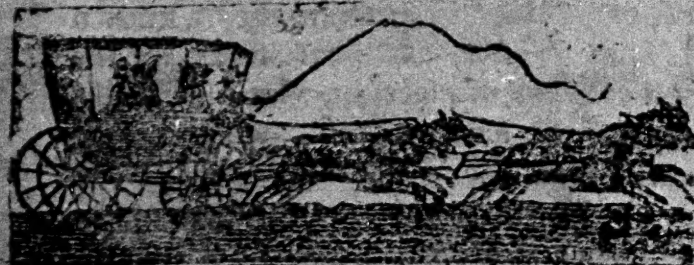
BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,
Five Tons in bars of different sizes,
To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

Cath given for dogs,



Summer Establishment.

MAIL PILOT

Will in future leave the Washington tavern, Alexandria, every morning at five o'clock, and arrive at John H. Barney's, at the Columbian Inn, George Town, to breakfast at 7 o'clock, and then proceed on to Baltimore, where it will arrive at five o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Peck's Columbian Inn, and regularly on to Philadelphia, so that persons travelling in this line may be sure of no hindrance on their way.

Being provided with as good horses and carriages as any on the road, we solicit a share of public patronage, & confidently expect that such as favor this stage with their custom, will find the accommodations equal, if not superior, to those provided by any others.

Returning, it leaves Baltimore every morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

Seats for Alexandria, taken at Georgetown at J. H. Barney's stage office.

PETER HEISKEL,
J. H. BARNEY,

June 7.

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In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria County, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground.

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP,

June 17.

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WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship *Tysons*, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, King Street,

A quantity of
EARTHEN WARE,
in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30.

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Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson and
Imperial
Nankeens,
Bandanno huffs, and humburs,
German and British snaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hds., and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3

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Just received from the Havana, 30 boxes first quality

SEGAARS,

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 10.

d

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—reflexion in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, &c. frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hysterical affections, Inward weakness, Seminal weakness, Fluor albus, (or whites) Barrenness, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obstructed menses, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County;

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, fat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to a tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance a mucous, but upon close inspection quite replete

with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dizziness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most violent instances.

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Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

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For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

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For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

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They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

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